

The Daily Worker Fights:
For the Organization of the Un-
organized.
For a Labor Party.
For the 40-Hour Week.

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CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

IT is sometimes cheaper to spend a little money than lose a lot. (It always is). This sagacious observation is prompted by reading about a person who felt he was too poor to buy a ticket for the Delaney-Maloney fight, but was separated from \$1,500 by a burglar who did not agree with him. In all probability the burglar took a box seat and gave a hundred bucks to some worthy charity. It's a way burglars have.

JAPAN accepts Coolidge's proposal for an arms parity. There is nothing that can beat the generosity of those imperialist powers when they have nothing to give away. Japan knows quite well that this arms parity is a big fake and the Maloney government wants to be in on every fake that is worthy of its steel. While the "peace" conference is in session the chemists can be busy on the poison and the pacifists will not bother them; they will be watching the "peace" conference.

SHANGHAI is tied up by a big strike. The nationalist revolutionary army is chasing Sun's defeated troops over the landscape. There are ten thousand foreign troops in Shanghai and on board the warships in the harbor. In our opinion they are almost as useless as ten thousand lice. There has been no development during our time that is more conducive to mental satisfaction than seeing millions of Chinese, trodden under the tyrant's heel for centuries, feeding the foe on cold steel and making him like it.

The part played by the working class in the present Chinese revolution is worthy of note. In the past the workers have been used by other classes to fight their battles. But when the battles were over the workers were told to stick their necks into the yoke and return to the job of producing profits for the bosses. But we doubt very much if the Chinese workers are going to do anything of the sort. They know that but for their efforts foreign imperialism and its native tools would be secure.

MATTHEW Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and acting-president of the National Civic Federation, delivered a speech last Friday night before the Central Trades and Labor Council that would damn a labor leader in any country. Communists are accustomed to being the target for the abuse of the capitalists and their agents. Clever capitalist propagandists confine their attacks to the Communists regardless of race, creed or color. But this gink Woll, besides himself with rage, turned the vials of his wrath loose on the Jews and attributed the conflict between the fakers and the left wing to the alleged fact that all the militants in the needle trades are Jews.

Matthew Woll is a Catholic, tho not Irish. It may be "news" for many that not all the craw-thumpers come from the emerald isle. Woll belongs to that section of the A. F. of L. that produced the infamous Militia of Christ, as opposed to the equally infamous Masonic of the federation. It is no accident that Woll is taking the lead in fighting Communism. It is no accident that he is acting president of the Civic Federation. He is serving imperialism and the church in both capacities. It is a powerful combination, but not as powerful as the organized power of the millions of American wage earners organized and unorganized.

At a recent banquet given by the Civic Federation, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, delivered a lecture on the benefits derived from the B. O. plan formulated by William M. Johnston, former president of the International Association of Machinists, or rather by an industrial expert by the name of Bayer. The railroad magnate declared that the plan proved its worth. One shop that was considered a dead loss by the road began to show a profit after the B. O. plan went into operation. Who benefited by the increased efficiency was not made clear by Willard, but he did not show that the workers gained anything. Neither did they.

AMEE McPherson is here to prove that all the suckers do not live in Los Angeles. The evangelist is having a gay time, collecting lots of money and seeing the sights. She took in the night clubs and exorted the habitues of the gay joints to be good. The noted Texas Guinan, who runs one of those hold-up places, in (Continued on Page Three)

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSTANDS

Lewis Making New Bid to Coal Barons

Raps Communists While Sessions Halt

(Special to the Daily Worker).

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 20. — John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has informed press representatives here that any offers of aid by the Communist International to the union in the event of a strike on April 1, will be refused.

The statement is undoubtedly made by Lewis at this time as part of the general campaign of the U. M. W. A. officials to give the union leadership a clearly "100 per cent American" character, avoid any charges of radicalism and convince the coal operators that the U. M. W. A. officials are in wholehearted accord with them in waging war on all militant tendencies in the union.

Assessment Has Need.
The U. M. W. A. has about \$600,000 in its treasury and if a strike occurs when the present contract expires it will be necessary to levy assessments on the membership with which to provide relief and finance non-union fields now producing about 65 per cent of the total tonnage.

The dues-paying membership would probably welcome financial aid from the all-Russian trade unions who contributed over \$5,000,000 to the relief fund of the British miners.

It is admitted in a story carried by the New York World, signed by John J. Leary in its Sunday edition, that the Lewis machine disintegrated at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1923. Dunne, now co-editor of THE DAILY WORKER, was at that time editor of the Rutte Bulletin, the official organ of the Montana State Federation of Labor and the Butte Trades and Labor Council.

Leary makes a number of errors in his story—placing the convention (Continued on Page Two)

ROCHESTER SCAB CAB DRIVERS USE IRON BARS, GUNS

But One Loses Weapon; Lands in Hospital

ROCHESTER, Feb. 20.—Once again the Yellow Cab drivers have been forced out on strike for the recognition of their union and against the yellow-dog company union with its concomitant—low wages. The strike followed repeated efforts towards settlement by a committee of 26, representing organized labor of Rochester.

Each time the committee called at the office of the company they were duly informed that the president was out and could not be reached. This finally exasperated the A. F. of L. committee, who were promised that they would receive a call from Mr. Fred Zorn at eight o'clock, Feb. 16. The committee waited till 8.45. It then became clear that the Yellow Cab company did not desire peace. The strike order was issued and is in full effect.

State Power Appears.
More than twenty policemen were placed at the New York Central station for strike breaking duty. They chased the hundred pickets who were on duty the first day of the strike, and interfered with their work.

A gangster driver in the employ of the company shot Leon Brockett, a striker, in the right leg, just about a block from the New York Central station. The scab, Russell Sciolino, was arrested.

Scab Losses Bar.
Joseph Gazett, who, according to police report, made an attack on strikers with an iron bar, lost the bar and is in the hospital suffering severe contusions.

Yellow Cab drivers make little money. The pay envelopes of a dozen men for a 77-hour week averaged around \$15 each. All organized labor in Rochester is lined up with the striking cab drivers.

FEENEY LETTER REFUTES STATEMENTS MADE IN LATEST LEWIS CANARD

Read the story to the left to get the connection.

Charlottesville, Pa., September 21, 1923

Mr. W. Z. Foster

Chicago Illinois.

Dear friend Bill:

I was stunned to hear from you, and learn that you are still in the land of the living. I surely appreciate your interest in the battle I am engaged in for industrial freedom in the Connellsville Region where industrial slavery has been in existence for so long.

Bill it looks as though you have the right dope on this situation. As I am the only international organizer in the field. National Board Member O'Leary, and district Board Member Hynes along with two of the Pittsburgh district organizers, make up the crew that are fighting this battle against the most powerful coal companies in the country. Our men are holding out remarkably. We are fighting with our backs to the wall. Without sufficient funds or help. I have appealed time and again for assistance, but to no avail. Five thousand miners and their families have been evicted from their homes, and fifteen thousand others have been served with eviction notices. Ten colonies are erected all over the region, and twenty-five hundred hired thugs and gunmen have been deputized by the Sheriff of Fayette County. Two hundred State Police are scattered over the field. The jails are filled with striking miners. Six striking miners have been brutally murdered, and twenty-five others have been wounded. Hundreds have been beaten up many of them crippled for life. Wholesale evictions are taking place daily. We need funds, and need them bad. Appeals have been sent all over the country for assistance by us, and upon this, depends the very existence of the struggling men and women of the Connellsville Coke Region.

The recent settlement, by the district officials of District #5 was a staggering blow to the miners of the Coke Region, when they signed for the large Hillman interests, in the old Pittsburgh District and left out the twelve mines of that company that we have organized solidly in the Connellsville field. This was the damnest blunder of the age. O'Leary and Hynes fought against this settlement, but the gang overwhelmed them. We are demanding a special convention, and it will be some Convention. There will be Hell to pay. I find both International and District organizers throwing cold water on this very important situation. International Secretary William Green is the only National Official that has paid us a visit, notwithstanding that Vice-President Murray, who lives but forty miles from the seat of war cannot find time to visit the field. Bill, I expect to be a candidate for district President, and believe me, there will be some fun. We have received the galtry sum of three thousand dollars from district 5 to help carry on the strike, with forty-five thousand men involved.

I must now draw to a close, for God's sake if you can help us, do so, we need shelter food and clothing, children are without shoes, and unable to go to school. Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

William Feeney

P.S. Billy I hope you are able to keep out of jail and that some of those so called labor leaders will take your place behind the bars where they belong. Bill I am weary tired and need a rest at the treatment we are receiving I will invite you to a convention when we get it, although we can look out for our situation.

UNITED STATES TREBLES FORCES IN NICARAGUA

Administration Aims to Overawe Liberals

By LAURENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (FP).—Mexico, as well as Nicaragua, is threatened by the sudden trobling of the American armed force in the latter republic.

When the Navy Department announced, on Feb. 17, that it was sending 1,600 additional marines, as well as six more airplanes, to reinforce Admiral Latimer in Nicaragua, the ominous meaning of the Coolidge-Mellon move was clear. Mexico was to be reminded of the ease with which any administration at Washington could make undeclared war on a Latin American republic, regardless of the wishes of congress or the tendency of public opinion.

It was suggested in the State Department that the number of marines and American bluejackets now available in Nicaragua would be sufficient to meet any force which the Sacasa liberal government might muster. In view of the fact that the liberals have carefully safeguarded all Americans and their property during the revolution, and in view of the fact that Adolfo Diaz was originally placed in power, in 1910, by the active participation of American forces in battle against the liberals, the new move is interpreted by friends of Sacasa's cause as an attempt to overawe the liberals.

Two further suggestions have been made—the coercion of Nicaragua is to be completed in exposing to prevent Sacasa from expiring in (Continued on Page Three)

Misery and Jobs Follow Wake Of Storm

By HARRY FREEMAN.

Rain, sleet and snow whipped the streets of New York last night. Snow-shovelling contractors got fat contracts, their wives sighed and moved a little closer to open fireplaces—and the jobless walked the streets of the Bowery in frayed overcoats looking for work.

Long lines of men, their coat collars turned up against the whistling wind, waited outside of Bowery missions in the hope of getting a cup of coffee and a chunk of bread. They were even willing to listen to the religious sloop handed out by the Salvation Army to escape the snow and the biting wind. Hundreds of other men—most of them old—crept out of the basements of missions where they are permitted to stay during the winter. The snow has its virtues: it provides contractors with contracts and the jobless with jobs; so hundreds of old men ambled out of the missions to clear the city streets of snow. They have to work ten hours a day and the pay is only fifty cents an hour. But that's better than staying in a mission basement and living on coffee and the gospel.

"This Ain't No Fun."
"Let me tell you, brother, this ain't no fun," one of the workers told me when I asked him how much he got an hour. He was an old man, and he got gnarled hands, which gripped his shovel, were bare. "It's a damned cold day." He pulled his ragged Mackinaw closer and began shovelling vigorously. The foreman was standing a few feet away.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

20-CENT MILK DUE SEPT. 1; BOOST TO PILE UP PROFITS

Harris Says Shortage Coming This Fall

New York's workers can chalk down two big red-letter dates right now.

June 1, that's the day your rents are scheduled to soar.

September 1, that's the day your milk follows rents.

Twenty cents a quart for ordinary pasteurized stuff, may be the figure reached, in the opinion of Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris.

He knows, according to the republican politicians, who insinuate that Harris knows more than he's willing to admit on milk graft.

Right now Harris is posing as the protector of the "peepul." And here's his dope:

"Due to the passage of the Taber-Leuroot bill barring Canadian milk from the United States and to the normal increase of metropolitan population, New York's going to face an acute milk shortage next fall."

Harris has been holding secret confabs with the milk dealers. What happens is not divulged to the workers, whose only interest in milk after all is the nourishment of their children. Harris and the milk dealers agreed though that prices are going up unless added sources of supply can be added.

Inasmuch as it is impossible to grow a milk-riving cow between February 20 and September 1, it's a foregone conclusion that today's 15-cent milk will look pretty cheap six months from now.

Tories and Czarist Russians Plot War

Catholics, Anglican Clerics, Government Officials Unite to Rupture Anglo-Soviet Relations

Special To THE DAILY WORKER

MOSCOW, Feb. 20.—The press of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics publishes correspondence of the former Czarist diplomat, Eugene Sablin, living in London, with Teirs "senior Russian diplomatic representative abroad," living in Paris.

These documents show the existence of very influential organizations in England, consisting of members of the British government, conservative members of parliament, bankers, oil interests, and other business men buying up shares of expropriated Russian owners, newspaper editors, such as those of the Daily Mail, and other papers, representatives of various churches in England, mainly Anglican and catholic, the Association of British Owners, and with them all, lastly, Russian, Ukrainian, and Georgian white guardist organizations.

This organization is arranging campaigns in the press and in parliament and meetings under the slogan of strangling the Soviet Union, and "Immediately Out With the Reds."

In England instigators of attempts to rupture Anglo-Soviet relations were patronized by Ministers Churchill Birkenhead, and particularly Home Secretary Johnson Hicks, with whom Czarist Adventurers Sablin is maintaining connection.

In parliament, Lockier Lampson and General Knox, Kolchak's closest companions in arms, are principal figures in the campaign.

In the report of August 26, 1926, Sablin pointed out he had achieved considerable success in his anti-Soviet work, owing to the participation of Russian white guards in the elections, supporting the conservatives, confidential co-operation with Home Secretary Hicks, and lastly, participation in the struggle against the general strike, when the whiteguards were active as a volunteer strikebreaking organization, wherefore Hicks expressed "sincere gratitude."

The defeat of the strike creates, in Sablin's opinion, the most favorable conditions for an anti-Soviet campaign for which English oil business men with deterring at their head, advanced money.

On the twenty-second of December, Sablin reported that "the restoration of independent Georgia" was the favorite idea of English and American oil and financial magnates who will assign very big sums for "the separation of Georgia from the Soviet Union."

Sablin supplies information in regard to the Soviet Union to the leader of the anti-Soviet campaign, Lockier-Lampson and his other English friends who publish the materials in the English Press. Besides this, the white guards fabricate literature against the Soviet Union, among which is the leaflet "Destruction of the British Empire," by a Valentinoff Lange.

How strong the white guardist influence on the British government really is may be judged from Sablin's report that the Czarist Diplomatic Embassy has been gradually regaining the use of de facto rights, and is meeting de facto recognition from part of the British authorities.

To ensure better contact, representatives of both the Anglican and the catholic churches and the Russian white guardists organized their own Christian young men and women.

The British people, through fascists, conservatives, oil men and business men of England are becoming the plaything in the hands of a miserable handful of Czarist flunkies, with whom members of the British cabinet are maintaining direct connection.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

SHANGHAI LABOR IN HUGE STRIKE TO HELP ADVANCING CANTONESE

Labor Strikes at Foe's Base As Koumintang Armies Sweep on in Victorious March

BULLETIN.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20.—Reports have reached this city that Eugene Chen and British Charge Owen O'Malley today signed the agreement on which they have been working for weeks. Negotiations were recently broken off, but the smashing victory of the people's army forced resumption of the parley.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20.—A general strike has been declared in this city ostensibly to celebrate the victory won by the nationalist government troops over the forces of Sun Chuan Fang, but actually to strike a vital blow at the heart of Sun's base of operations.

Approximately 100,000 workers downed tools in answer to the call for a cessation of labor issued by the leaders of the Shanghai labor unions. (Continued on Page Two)

TONIGHT IS THE ONE NIGHT IN THE YEAR WHEN—

SEE
PAGE
FIVE

Daily Worker Gets Special Attention of President Bill Green

"The DAILY WORKER has moved to New York." This was the alarm sounded by reactionaries at the expulsion meeting of the Central Trade Union Thursday night.

Communications from the mighty "Bill" Green himself, beat the tocsin announcing that America's labor daily is now in the nation's chief city, ready to carry on the battle for militant working class activity.

Green's letter, however, was no missive of welcome. "Beware," he warned, "of the Communists." New York is now the center of their activities.

Green's comments on The DAILY WORKER and the Communists were referred to the executive committee for appropriate action.

Weisbord to Speak in Heart of Philadelphia Textile Worker Center

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—Albert Weisbord, leader and organizer of the Passaic strike, will speak in Philadelphia on Thursday, Feb. 24, 8 p. m., at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria Streets.

The meeting is arranged in the heart of the textile region of Philadelphia and it is expected that hundreds of textile workers will pack the Lyceum to hear Weisbord.

Admission to the meeting will be 25 cents. Strikers will be admitted free on showing their strike cards.

Denver Painters Inaugurate 5-Day Week

DENVER, (FP).—The 40-hour 5-day week for union painters was successfully inaugurated in Denver, Feb. 5. Local 79, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers, reports.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM CANTON

By Y. F. NAI.

Canton, China.

THE incident reported this week from Hankow is viewed here as a repetition of the events at Shanghai on May 30, 1925, and at Shantung on June 23. There are many expressions of regret that the authorities of the Hankow foreign concessions, which adjoin the Chinese city, could not have remained cool.

According to information received from the Shanghai press, the result of the gathering of several hundred Chinese in front of the customs house in the Chinese city, not far from the entrance of the British concession. This crowd was listening to lectures, who were probably revolting in the successes of the revolution and encouraging the people to do their utmost for China in order to free her from the subjugation of the unequal treaties. From the reports reaching here, many of which are conflicting, it appears that the British concession authorities decided that the crowd was dangerous and sent an armored car with armed marines to disperse the demonstrators. The coming of the car into the Chinese city infuriated the crowd and a melee resulted in which several Chinese were wounded, some fatally, some slightly, and in which two or three marines are also reported to have been wounded. There evidently was considerable roughness in the tactics used by the marines.

Thanks to the rapid and effective measures taken by the Chinese authorities, the incident stopped at that point. The Chinese authorities did their best to pacify the people and requested them to remain quiet until negotiations, which had been immediately started with the foreign authorities, could be completed. There was, however, great excitement throughout the city, in large part due to the menacing concentration of warships, mainly British, in the harbor. There was wonderment if the Wanghsien incident was to be repeated. The fears of the people were partly calmed by the withdrawal of the marines from the concessions to boats in the harbor and the disarmament of the volunteers.

The consequences of the incident depend on the negotiations between the nationalist and foreign authorities. These negotiations are going on at the time of writing so that no report of their results can be given. There is a general feeling here that the commander at Hankow probably will not use the same ruthless measures employed at Wanghsien, because of the presence of the nationalist authorities at Hankow.

Against the British Memorandum.

The nationalist government is following nationalist opinion in its protest against the British memorandum, which was recently handed to the representatives of the powers signatory to the Washington Treaty. In his note to Secretary of State Kellogg, Mr. Eugene Chen, nationalist minister for foreign affairs, warned the United States Government against approval of the proposals contained in the British memorandum regarding the immediate collection of the two and a half per cent surtax.

In the course of this note he says that in spite of the sentiments expressed, "the real meaning of the proposal is that two-thirds of the

PROGRESSIVES FEAR WAR ON LATIN AMERICA

Hearing on Shipstead Resolution

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Before a sub-committee of the senate committee on foreign relations, on Feb. 16, witnesses testified in support of the Shipstead resolution forbidding the federal government to put its sanction on, or influence behind, any foreign concessions or investments of American citizens.

Jose Miguel Bizarro, of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce, declared that American investors in Mexico pose as members of a superior race, backed by the military power of the United States. He said they make trouble in international relations by claiming fantastic sums to be their "investment" in properties down there, when in fact their actual investments are small and these huge sums represent their inflated hopes of future profits. He testified that all American investments in Mexican oil properties amount to only \$224,000,000, contrasted with the \$600,000,000 claimed for them by Moody's Manual. The smaller sum is the official estimate published by the Mexican government department dealing with them.

Secretary Kellogg has sent to the senate a list of these American oil operators in Mexico, demanded in a Norris resolution adopted some weeks ago. The progressives hope to use this list to show that a handful of lawless interests in this country have been the petted favorites of American foreign policy in this hemisphere. They fear, however, that when congress adjourns on March 4 the Coolidge-Mellon-Kellogg answer of today will turn into ugly attacks on Mexico and Central America.

Feng's Soul Ruined In Moscow Wails a Pair of Foreign Missionaries

PEKING, Feb. 20.—There is no hope for General Feng Yu-Siang, according to two American and two British missionaries who have been in the former "Christian general's" vicinity for some time.

The missionaries declare that Feng is now "thoroughly Bolshevized" and seems impervious to the exhortations of the missionaries. In fact the noted army leader is sometimes pained when he listens to those fellows going through their espers.

"Moscow is a damnable hole" said one of the British missionaries. "Feng was not like that at all before he visited the Red Capital."

Fatal Fire Starts Row; City Attorney Defends Fire Trap Proprietor

By HOWARD HARLAN.

(Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (By mail).

Official Frisco is greatly worked up over our building ordinances. The health department, the board of public works and the fire department have been exchanging sharp words all this week over the construction and maintenance of buildings within the city limits. The case has been taken to the board of supervisors and an acrimonious debate has resulted.

Result of Fire.

The whole trouble originated in a recent fire that broke out in one of our city tenement houses, and which resulted in the death of two Italian workers.

This building, which housed over 150 families, in the Latin quarter, for the past twenty years was found on investigation to be absolutely unfit for human habitation as well as a menace to the health and safety of the whole neighborhood.

These flats were constructed immediately after the earthquake and fire of 1906. Even at that time there was a building ordinance which, if enforced, would have prohibited the erection of such a menace to the community.

But civic politics was utilized to obviate the clause pertaining to safety, and one of the worst fire traps in the city made its appearance and remained for all these years.

Many times in the course of this period, civic improvement bodies protested to the supervisors against the maintenance of the building, but nothing definite was done. They considered it to be safe enough until someone was killed.

After the recent blaze a committee was sent to investigate, and this group reported that more than 150 families were stowed away in a space that barely sufficed for one hundred persons.

There were gas leakages in more than fifty apartments; the fire escapes, where such existed at all, were insufficient to accommodate the occupants of the place. The sanitary conditions were terrible, and a number of cases of disease resulted in recent months.

The health department immediately condemned the building, while the public works board tardily acquiesced. The owner of the place—one of our wealthy lawyer landlords—appeared before the board of supervisors with a letter from the city attorney protesting against the condemnation of his property, and threatening legal reprisal in case the order was executed. So the fat is in the fire.

It must be interesting to some of our citizens to know why it takes our civic managers over twenty years to find out what hundreds of persons knew all the time—that the Cuneo flats were an eye-sore to the community, and not fit for human beings to live in. The death of two common laborers, and the maiming of a score of others, was necessary to awaken an interest in a matter that should have been attended to before the structure was erected.

Bosses' Breach of City Agreement Ties Up Work on Phila. Bldg.

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The new 16-story building at Filbert and Juniper Sts. is deserted since last week when the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia called out on strike all the trades affiliated with this body, on the breaking of the city agreement that calls for all union labor to be employed by municipal works.

Through pressure of the Freedland Kendrick—Charlie Hall—combine, known as the City Hall Gang, the general contractors, George P. Fuller Company, was forced to sublet a contract to sub-contractor Connolly, who is unfair to labor.

Despite the fact that Mayor Kendrick made loud promises at the Labor Day celebration of the A. F. of L. at Sesqui Centennial Stadium, that only union labor will be employed on all municipal work during his administration, he has not done one thing to settle this strike, which is going on for more than one week.

It will be up to the men on strike to really put up a fight and win.

FLAT JANITORS HEAD PASSES AWAY IN CHICAGO

Quesse Reactionary and Extremely Patriotic

CHICAGO (FP).—Wm. F. Quesse, president, Building Service Employees Intl. Union, and president of the Chicago Flat Janitors Union which he had organized, died of cancer Feb. 16. He had been a growing power in the Chicago and Illinois organized labor movements and was more or less closely involved with the political organization of Gov. Len Small. His place at the head of the Chicago flat janitors is taken temporarily by Ald. Oscar Nelson, vice president of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Among Quesse's recent endeavors was an elaborate argument to building owners in Detroit that recognition of his union would be an effective antidote to the growth of Bolshevism in America. He took the position that union conditions bring contentment to workers, and that contentment provides a sterile field for theories of social change.

William F. Quesse was an outstanding figure in the "gas pipe" section of the Chicago trade union movement. He was not a frequent attendant at the meetings of the Chicago Federation of Labor; in fact he regarded the federation with more or less contempt. He was an important cog in the Len Small state machine and hence took care to attend the annual conventions of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

Quesse looked with undisguised hostility on all efforts to organize the workers in a Labor Party. His methods were "safe, sane and conservative." He peddled the influence of his union to whatever capitalist political group paid best or had most influence. He could be depended on to ring the changes on the latest "red menace" and though illiterate, broke frequently into the columns of the capitalist press with patriotic exhortations. That a guerrilla labor leader like Quesse, at the head of the flat janitors should be able to exert dominating influence in Chicago labor circles is an indication of the low level to which the trade union movement has fallen in that city which was able to boast, only recently of having the most progressive trade union leadership in the United States.

Quesse's demise leaves a gap in the "gas pipe" leadership that should draw out the ambitions of several ambitious persons who know a good thing when they see it. Oscar Nelson, democrat politician and vice-president of the C. F. of L., stepped into Quesse's shoes, but his tenure may only be temporary. A possible candidate for Quesse's mantle is Robert Fitchie of the milk wagon drivers, a man of elephantine proportions and infinitesimal brain capacity.

Shanghai Strike Ties Up Foreign Industries

(Continued from Page One)

Electrical plants, tramways and the postoffice were tied up tight. Pickets are posted outside the general postoffice.

The imperialists are arming the so-called "volunteer corps" with machine guns.

Fall of City Near.

It is now apparent that the fall of the city to the Kuomintang Army is imminent.

News reached here today that Chang-Tao-Lin, the Manchurian bandit-general, is begging Wu Pei Fu to prevent his generals from attacking the Manchurian soldiers. Chang is not making any progress in his much advertised drive on Hankow.

Foreign Warships Ready.

More than twenty foreign warships are lying in the Whangpo River off Shanghai. Five of these are American.

The southern forces are now within fifty miles of this city. Sun's men are completely demoralized and it is reported that Sun is making preparations to flee to Japan.

A Japanese cruiser and four destroyers were reported to be on the way here.

The number of soldiers now under the nationalist government's banner is estimated in the vicinity of 1,000,000.

Scott Nearing to Speak At Newark Lab. Lyceum Wednesday, February 23

NEWARK, Feb. 20.—Professor Scott Nearing, economist and author, will deliver a lecture in the city of Newark on Wednesday evening, February 23, at 8 p. m., in the Newark Labor Lyceum, 14th St., near Springfield Ave.

His subject will be "America Today," a timely topic, and anyone interested in the political and economic conditions of this country should not miss this appropriate lecture.

He will touch on this country's international policies, and of the forces that are the determining factors in shaping the policies of American diplomacy. Following the lecture there will be a discussion period.

The lecture will be held under the auspices of the Workers School of Newark.

The American Junkers Threaten to Organize Third Party for 1927

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

INTEREST concerning the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill now centers about the fate it will receive at the hands of President Coolidge.

That interest, however, is pushed somewhat into the background by the claim that Coolidge's veto of this bill, now passed by both houses of congress, will stimulate the organization of a third party for the 1928 elections.

The kind of a party that those who make this threat have in mind is not kept in the dark. It is quickly revealed by the statement that the two available candidates for president on such a third party ticket are Frank U. Lowden and Charles G. Dawes. Out readers should be thoroughly familiar with both of these gentlemen, priced worthies of the ruling class.

The third party threat is supposed to originate with Henry Wallace, of Iowa, son of the former secretary of agriculture. Coolidge's agricultural secretary, Wallace, also hails from Iowa.

Mr. Wallace states that if President Coolidge vetoes the farm bill and appears as the republican party's choice for president next year with Al J. Smith, of New York, running, on the democratic ticket, then the farm states of the West would go into the field with a third party ticket headed by one of its two favorite sons.

Such a threat can hardly be taken seriously. It looks like pressure being brought to bear on Coolidge, in an effort to frighten him into signing the bill, or permitting it to become a law by failure to take any action on it either way during the ten days allotted him for decision.

It can be taken for granted that Coolidge is too loyal to the great capitalists of the East to pay much attention to what Wallace has to say.

Yet the promise of a farm revolt headed by Lowden or Dawes is deserving of some consideration. Lowden is a multi-millionaire, a "gentleman" farmer. He is not only a corn grower in Illinois and a cotton raiser in Arkansas, but as head of the Pullman Co., he also farms Pullman porters, exploiting them to the limit. Dawes is no farmer at all, gentleman or otherwise. He is a plain Chicago banker, crooked as they make them, as the Lorimer scandal revealed. What kind of a farm revolt could either

one of this worthy pair lead? Surely a struggle of the rich farmers, the American junkers, against the finance capitalists of the East.

In other countries the junkers play a prominent role in capitalist politics. They are among the most reactionary, if not the ultra-reactionists, clericals and monarchists. Dawes breathed the spirit of this junker conservatism when he organized the "Minute Men of the Constitution," an embryo fascist organization that has been permitted to lapse as a red-baiting outfit. But it can quickly be revived as a secession demands.

With the industrialization of agriculture and the development of increasingly large farms, this American junker class is bound to grow and to demand expression. There is here developed an identity of interest between the owner of the million dollar wheat farm of the North and the overlord of the restored great cotton plantations of the South. It is the common interest of the big wheat, corn, hog, cotton, rice and tobacco raisers, that greased the way for the passage of the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill, from which the great masses of farm workers and tenant farmers will not benefit.

Such a junker third party may crystallize at some distant date. But the threat of its organization for next year's elections can hardly frighten the old guard in the republican party sufficiently to have any effect on the fate of the McNary-Haugen Bill at the White House this week.

Such a junker third party, parading as a party of protest, must not be confused with the struggle for independent political action of the city workers and poor farmers under the standards of the Labor Party.

The junker landlords will get their allies among such middle-west industrialists and bankers, whose interests run counter to those of Wall Street's great financiers.

The poor farmer, tenant and mortgagee, with the millions of farm workers, must seek and find their allies among the workers in industry, in the common struggle of a united working class. The growth of this alliance will send shivers of fear up and down the spines of both the Coolidge-Mellon crowd and the Dawes-Lowden outfit. Against the junker third party and all the other parties of capitalism the united, independent class power of the workers and farmers is the Labor Party.

Asks Beds for War Heroes.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—Mayor C. E. F. Hetrick today sent telegrams to Senator Walter Edge and Congressman Stewart Appleby urging them to suggest to the war veterans legislative committee the establishment of a 400 bed hospital in Asbury Park for convalescent soldiers.

Lewis Again Offers Aid To Coal Barons

(Continued from Page One)

in Seattle, during the unseating of Dunne after the 1924 convention of the United Mine Workers, etc.—but the general statements are correct and prove the contention made by The DAILY WORKER, i. e., that the officialdom of the U. M. W. A. has always taken the initiative in the expulsion drive against the Communists and other left wing workers.

Leary states further that Communists had tried to set up a "dual union" in the Pittsburgh district, a charge made at the recent Indianapolis convention by the Lewis machine.

His statements on these two points are as follows:

Forced Sam.

"In the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor the following year, Lewis forced the late Samuel Gompers into agreeing to a resolution unseating Dunne, who sat as a delegate from Montana, on the grounds that as a Communist he was seeking the capture or destruction of the federation. Gompers opposed expulsion on the ground that it would make a martyr of Dunne."

Boring From Within.

"The Communists at that time were trying 'boring from within' tactics in the Pittsburgh district where an attempt was made to set up a dual miners' organization."

In the National Edition of The DAILY WORKER for January 31, we published a facsimile of a letter from William Feeney to William J. Foster which refutes the charge that Communists were trying to organize a secession movement of coal miners in the Pittsburgh district and proves that the striking miners of this district were deserted by the Lewis machine in 1922.

The facsimile of the Feeney letter is published today in our city edition in connection with the story of the Lewis statement relative to the Communist International.

FINALLY STOP HEFLIN'S TALK ON CATHOLICS

Senator Accused Them Of Fomenting War

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—For the first time in years, the parliamentary rules of the senate were invoked this afternoon to end a bitter religious controversy between Senators Heflin (D) of Alabama, and Bruce (D) of Maryland, which apparently was widening a breach within the democratic ranks.

A point of order by Senator Dill of Washington sent him to his seat.

Charges Plot in Mexico.

Yesterday Heflin, in a remarkable tour of oratorical stamina, held the floor for three hours and a half, while piling up evidence to support his charge that the Knights of Columbus and the catholic hierarchy are conspiring to force the United States into an invasion of Mexico after congress adjourns.

Raps Own Party.

The bitter debate that took place during and following Heflin's speech indicated that the Alabama senator's interest was rather a religious than a political one, but the gallery heard with interest his charges of war mongering.

During his speech Heflin belabored his democratic colleagues.

RED BAITER SEES CHANCE TO CLAIM TRIP EXPENSES

Promised to Pay Fare; Changes His Mind

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—The recent expose of the grafting parliamentarian officials in New York prompts me to send you the following:

Recall Left Wing Delegate.

In August, 1925, Local Painters' Union 1158 recalled Brother Fred Harris as a delegate to go to the brotherhood convention at Montreal under the pretense that no funds were on hand to finance such a trip. The real reason for this action was, however, that Harris was a Left Winger and not acceptable to the officialdom. At any rate, tho he had been elected by a unanimous vote, the red scare and the pretense of lack of funds kept Harris from attending the convention.

Enter Morris.

However, another member, Gerald Morris, had edged his way to the front and offered to go to Montreal to represent the local at the convention and report back to the members without charging Local 1158 a single dime.

Morris had previously pretended support to the left wing, but ever since the attempt to recall Harris as a delegate, had completely turned around and had now become a professional red baiter. He had sought in the meantime the support of the wire pullers and thus, carrying the credentials for Harris in his pocket, he actually did go to Montreal.

Attacks Communists.

At the convention he made a red-hot attack against the Communists and gave active support to the resolution introduced by Zauser, now exposed as a grafter, which resolution bars all Communists from membership in the brotherhood. Thus Morris became a hero overnight.

Pleads Poverty.

Upon his return to San Francisco he pleaded poverty, altho his fare, which had been paid by the convention expense fund, allowed for a fair margin of about \$100, this being the difference between the regular rate paid by the convention and the excursion rate charged by the railroad. However, Morris was feeling strong and was going to get paid for his service as a red baiter.

Hands in Expense Bill.

Since the treasury at that time was very low, Morris waited his time, but thought it opportune last Fall to start action. He then handed his local union an expense account for \$200 for his trip to Montreal of the previous year, which he had boasted to make at his own expense, and which was not to cost the union a dime. As a red baiter Morris must have had the "moral backing" of the machine for, altho the local's treasury could not pay that sum, yet the bill was accepted. Morris had "consented" to accept the payment of his "claim" in weekly installments. He got the dough, anyway.

Fight Legal Murder In Conference Here

A national conference of the League to Abolish Capital Punishment will be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, February 28.

The conference will be addressed by Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, Mrs. Kathleen Noggle, Dr. Raymond T. Bye and Ruth Hale.

COOLIDGE BOOSTS FIRESTONE MOVE IN WEST AFRICA

Rubber Magnate Expects Big Loan Soon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The grip of the British rubber monopoly which has roused the ire of American tire manufacturers will be broken in five to ten years, Harvey S. Firestone, tire magnate, predicted tonight after a conference with President Coolidge.

From \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 will be poured into the pioneer firestone plantation in Liberia in ten years, Firestone said. The million-acre development now under way, he estimated, will employ 380,000 men.

Coolidge interested.

"President Coolidge is very much interested in the rubber situation," said Firestone. "He has given us every assistance possible."

Firestone lunched with the president. Later he outlined his rubber plans to Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

These plans will be amplified when Firestone and his son, Harvey, Jr., who returned recently from the new plantation, meet their Liberian manager at Miami, Fla. Firestone left for that city tonight, planning to meet Thomas A. Edison, inventor, on the train. Henry Ford is to join them in Florida later.

"We are actually shipping to Akron 100,000 pounds of rubber a month from an earlier plantation we took over from a Liberian company," Firestone said. "This comes from a 2,000 acre tract."

"We have 10,000 acres cleared now, and 5,000 acres already planted. We have a 99-year concession for a million acres, under lease."

"Our aim is to get 20,000 acres planted this year, and then to increase this as fast as conditions permit."

"We get about 100 pounds more rubber per acre in Liberia than other plantations produce. We get this at eleven cents a pound, which means that we can put it down in Akron for fourteen cents a pound, against a present price of thirty eight cents and the peak last year of \$1.25."

A new private American loan for Liberia, of about \$5,000,000, will be floated this year, Firestone predicted. He denied his company was interested in this loan.

School Girl Posing As Russian Countess Kids Uppah Classes

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 20.—"Countess Irene Marie Ladjeff, of Russia," whose sophisticated manner and ability to speak French won attention and respect at the St. Francis Hotel here, where she enjoyed a brief stay, admitted reluctantly that she is Irene Asks, 13 years old, of 384 Chestnut Street, Kearny, N. J., a pupil in the eighth grade at grammar school there. Her parents had reported to the police that she disappeared from home on Feb. 9, taking \$80 with her.

When she was taken home by her parents today, Irene smiled knowingly, but would say nothing about her experience. She arrived at the hotel several days ago, and registered as the "Countess Irene Marie Ladjeff, of Russia."

She met and talked with guests at the hotel, discussing her life in Russia, her flight to Austria to "escape the Bolsheviks," and her final decision to come to the United States.

She expressed compassion for members of the Russian nobility reduced to the necessity of finding jobs in restaurants and night clubs.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSTANDS

All Workers

but particularly Irish workers will want to read "Jim Connolly and the Irish Rising of 1926," by G. Schuller with an introduction by T. J. O'Flaherty. "Connolly," name of the military leader of the Easter Week Rebellion, is a magic name to every Irish worker who has within him a single spark of the divine fire of revolt.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

The Daily Worker
33 First Street
New York City

Safer to Fall Now



The U. S. Navy is always attempting long distance aeroplane flights over to some Latin American or Pacific territories—of course for the friendliest of all possible purposes, merely to get the lay of the land. But the planes, because of governmental incompetence have frequently fallen in the ocean, and left the plane crew stewing in tropic sunlight for days. This little auxiliary radio set has just been invented to call aid in such circumstances.

U. S. IS HEADED FOR VIOLATION OF WASHINGTON PACT

Flaunts Independence Of Chinese Nation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. (FP).—Navy department chiefs announce that the 1,300 marines now on the Pacific on the transport Chautauque will be sent direct to Shanghai since the Nationalist armies are threatening to take that richest port of China.

If American marines follow the British in landing in Shanghai, under pretext of "protecting American lives and property," they will do so in direct violation of the Washington treaty of February 1922 which was signed by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Holland and Portugal, and by the Chinese. It is the so-called guaranty of Chinese territory.

Article I of the treaty reads: "The Contracting Powers, other than China, agree—"

"(1) To respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

"(2) To provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government.

"(3) To use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equality of opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China.

"(4) To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states, and from countenancing actions inimical to the security of such states."

The British have already torn up this treaty by landing troops in Shanghai—thereby violating their pledge to "respect the sovereignty" of China at that port. President Coolidge appears on the way to follow their example. Foreseeing this, the Chinese delegation at Geneva has protested to the League of Nations against the British action. It mentions both the Washington treaty and Art. 10 of the League Protocol. That article requires that when one nation brings armed forces into the territory of a League nation against the will of the latter, all other League nations shall, ipso facto, be at war with the invader. In other words, all League nations are now bound to be at war with Great Britain.

What China is showing at Geneva is that the League pledges are as hypocritical and worthless as the treaty pledges of the United States or Britain, when the big empires want to overawe a revolutionary movement of "backward" cheap-labor peoples.

Hilles Scouts for Cal.

Charles D. Hilles, vice chairman of the republican national committee starts today for a tour of the United States to see what chance Cal has of renomination.

Violin and Viola Lessons

Given by expert teacher.
For reasonable rates, write to
JOHN WEINROTH
6150 LARCHWOOD AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

READ THE BOLSHEVIK

COOLIDGE AND KELLOGG MEET WORST DEFEATS

Collapse of Diplomacy Causes Use of Force

WASHINGTON.—Disappointed and annoyed by the failure of all parties to the Chinese civil war to reply to his proposal to exclude them from military occupation of the international settlement in Shanghai, and rejected as savior of Nicaragua, President Coolidge has met a third and crushing rebuff from France. Prestige of his state department is at the lowest ebb in its history. Secretary Kellogg is angry. The administration gives signs that it may try to save its face by seizing the whole of Nicaragua. Kellogg refuses to comment on these rumors of occupation; he pointedly fails to deny them.

Proceed With Guns.

This is the situation as the Coolidge proposals for a naval limitation conference in Geneva are blown up by France, and as the nationalist forces in China again threaten to take Shanghai. The only direction in which Coolidge diplomacy can pretend to make progress is in Nicaragua, under the muzzles of American guns.

Cal Shocked.

That Coolidge was shocked by the French refusal to attend a five-power parley on limitation of light cruisers and submarines, which would have been the Anglo-American combination in the Mediterranean, is not disguised at the White House. The administration was prepared for French reluctance to sign a treaty reducing her naval armament, but Coolidge and Mellon and Kellogg had been led to believe that the French would at least enter the conference and spend half the summer in talking it over. That would have given the administration a lot of advertising as a peace agency, at the moment when it might be posing Central America and threatening Mexico. Now the French have coolly told Washington that they stand for the discussion of all world problems through the league of nations. Coolidge realizes that Paris has turned a smart political trick. It has taken away from America the Woodrow Wilson phrases, and has put Washington in the role of big political bully as well as that of international Shylock.

District 5 Celebration Of Young Workers Is For Victory in Drive

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20.—The Young Workers (Communist) League of District 5 invites all workers to join in celebrating the closing of the Young Worker subscription drive in which it won every prize offered by the Young Worker. We feel proud of our achievement in helping up the Communist press of the youth and we want you to join us in making it a real celebration.

The banner given to the district securing the highest percentage of subscriptions will be presented at the celebration, held Sunday, Feb. 27, at 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St.

THIRD DEGREE TESTIMONY ENTIRELY UNRELIABLE, SAYS SCIENTIST WHO STUDIES SLEEPLESSNESS

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 20.—That the third degree is absolutely a failure as a method of getting confessions of any value from suspected criminals, and that the common form of third degree, keeping the suspect awake with constant nagging is the most unreliable way of obtaining information from him, is the conclusion of Dr. Johnson, special investigator of the phenomenon of sleep and sleeplessness.

Studies Insomnia.

Johnson is Senior Fellow in the Simmons Foundation for the study of sleep, at the Mellon Institute. At the head of a large staff of assistants, he has been studying for several years the activities and reactions of numerous subjects who permit him to experiment on them.

Part of his work is in relation to the most comfortable sort of bed, the length of time a person should sleep for maximum efficiency, etc. But he has also had to investigate the effects of lack of sleep on the mind processes, and finds that after being deprived of sleep for a certain length of time, the subject becomes as irresponsible as though drunken or insane, and very liable to suggestion. In this condition it is easy to get him to sign confessions of any crime, however revolting.

"One method of extortion often used in the third degree," says Dr. Johnson, "is the continual nagging of the suspect for many hours and sometimes for days. Threats or personal abuse are not essential; the prisoner is simply not let alone at any time, not given a chance for sleep or rest. By this means he is quickly brought to the verge of physical exhaustion—a state in which delirium, the loss of a sense of responsibility, and a disregard of consequences are as a result as they are in a state of alcoholic intoxication or other forms of narcosis.

Losses Character.

"Deprivation of rest is, in fact, one of the most severe forms of torture. If continued long enough the victim will resort to almost any end in order

Sen Katayama and Smeral Send Their Greetings to Daily

MOSCOW (By mail).—From Red Moscow I greet heartily the third anniversary of The DAILY Worker!

The heroic struggle and fight against oppressive capitalism and imperialism for the cause of the proletarian movement and social revolution that The DAILY WORKER has been carrying on are the best proof of the growing influence and power among the masses.

Long live The DAILY WORKER!
Long live the Comintern and American revolutionary movement!
SEN KATAYAMA.

To the third anniversary of The DAILY WORKER I send proletarian, revolutionary greetings!
SMERAL (P. C. of the Tschecoslov.)

U. S. Trebles Forces In Invaded Republic

(Continued from Page One)

contributions made by the Wall Street directors of the Nicaraguan railroad and bank to political campaign funds in the United States, and that this coercion is expected to lead to a dispute with Mexico which may lead to a pretext for war.

Titles to Land.

American investments in Mexico are not worth such a war of conquest of that country as would be required. But if Mexico were to be invaded, the Calles government, and a puppet government set, as has been done in Nicaragua and Haiti, the American corporations might be granted title to billions in land, minerals, forests, power sites and other wealth of the nation. What Porfirio Diaz did in a small way, when Americans had not discovered the riches of Mexico, might be done wholesale by a pliant successor.

That is the stake in the game for overthrow of Calles and the Mexican constitution of 1917. Military occupation of Central America by the United States would encourage every attempt to pull down the Calles regime.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

introduced Aimee to her guests and when the evangelist was departing asked the guests to "give the ill girl a hand. An itinerant salesman holding forth in a store on 42nd and Broadway was using Aimee to good advantage in his business by telling the assembled yokels that Aimee's success could be attributed to her sex appeal. Same for Douglas Fairbanks. He was selling something.

V. F. Calverton and Upton Sinclair are locked in battle over the momentous question: "Is monogamy desirable?" Whether it is or not, it is more or less inevitable as the Sultan of Turkey found out. No doubt the debate will attract more attention than an intellectual combat between those two more or less famous writers, let us say, on the question of "Socialism versus Communism." But all that both have to say on the question is not worth a Latvian lit to the American working class. It's a futile discussion.

Tottering Relic of George Washington



The first president of the United States caught cold and fell into a fatal illness while planting thirteen trees, in honor of the thirteen colonies which became states. This is a photo of the last one alive, just after tree surgeons had filled it with a ton and a half of concrete, to preserve it a little longer.

COOLIDGE SAYS NOTHING ABOUT FIVE-DAY WEEK

Hears Green Explain It Doesn't Mean Much

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—President Coolidge, after talking over with President Green and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor the question of the five-day week in industry, has decided to evade any statement on that subject. That is why his mythical spokesman, when asked where he stands, replied that Coolidge has "not studied" it enough to give a worth-while opinion as to its effect on the welfare of working people.

He will, he says, be interested to see how it works out in the Ford plants, although he realizes that the Ford industry is peculiarly circumstanced, and that any results obtained for the shorter work-week in Ford factories may be no guide for other industries.

In short, Coolidge will not commit himself, in a time of industrial calm, to a proposal that may become the crux of a strike six months or a year hence.

VANDERBILT, HEIR OF RAIL MILLIONS NOW CHAMPION IDLER OF MANHATTAN

By HARRY FREEMAN.

We've had champ gum-chewers, coffee drinkers, channel swimmers and marathon dancers. We have with us today New York's champion clubman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., has the delicious distinction of belonging to more classy clubs than any other bird whose income is drawn from rent, interest and profit. Cornelius belongs to seventeen organizations—and the Workers Party isn't one of them.

Vanderbilt's forebears raked in shekels from railroad building and real estate. They robbed and they pillaged—and they sweated, piling up the huge Vanderbilt fortune. Now, Cornelius, Sr., is interested in yachting, tennis and riding.

The interests of Cornelius, Sr., are indicated by the seventeen organizations of which he is a member. The Larchmont Yacht, Racquet and Tennis, New York Yacht, Turf and Field, Yale, Seawanhaka Yacht, and Corinthian Yacht Clubs are some of the organizations to which Vanderbilt belongs.

Alexander Smith Cochran, Clarence Mackay, Harry Payne Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, Anthony Drexel Biddle and Vincent Astor are runners-up for the New York title.

N. J. Bus Drivers Like Daily Worker; Ask Us To Send Sub-Getter

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 20.—The business agent and executive council of the Bus Drivers' Union, that ended a successful thirteen-day strike yesterday, have expressed their appreciation of the part The DAILY WORKER played in giving their point of view honest publicity.

They expressed a desire that a representative of the circulation department of The DAILY WORKER be present at their next meeting, March 1, and secure subscriptions from the members present.

KUOMINTANG OF PHILA. PROTESTS SENDING TROOPS

Chinese May Declare Boycott on U. S. Goods

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The Kuomintang organization of Philadelphia addressed a telegraphic protest against the dispatch of warships and submarines to China to Senator Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee. The telegram states that the United States government is dispatching troops and battleships to China as if a state of war existed between the two countries.

"Appreciating that you have made great efforts in the congress in championing a Chinese policy on the basis of equality and reciprocity, the protest continues, "we, on behalf of the Kuomintang at Philadelphia, beg to inform you that we absolutely protest against the action of the U. S. government in sending marines and gunboats to China, and that it will be ultimately resented in the form of boycotting American goods on the part of our people. Therefore we sincerely wish that in order to keep up the friendship between the two nations you will urge your government to immediately withdraw your marines and gunboats from China. Your prompt action to this effect will be highly appreciated."

"We are sending same telegram to Representatives L. M. Black, S. G. Porter and A. T. Smith."

Sherman Chang, P. H. Ho, K. M. Liu, executive members of the Kuomintang at Phila., 828 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Girl Slayer to Die.

Charles Albrecht, "the man without a heart," was sentenced yesterday to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing for the murder of 7 year old Veronica Dempsey.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

VANDERBILT, HEIR OF RAIL MILLIONS NOW CHAMPION IDLER OF MANHATTAN

By HARRY FREEMAN.

We've had champ gum-chewers, coffee drinkers, channel swimmers and marathon dancers. We have with us today New York's champion clubman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., has the delicious distinction of belonging to more classy clubs than any other bird whose income is drawn from rent, interest and profit. Cornelius belongs to seventeen organizations—and the Workers Party isn't one of them.

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Alexander Smith Cochran, Clarence Mackay, Harry Payne Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, Anthony Drexel Biddle and Vincent Astor are runners-up for the New York title.

PASSAIC STRIKE STILL ON!

WE'VE WON IN FOUR MILLS!

HELP US BEAT THE REST!

GIVE MONEY PLEASE! For Coal for the Strikers' Homes!
For Bread for their families! They have made a hard fight!
Now they are winning! Now you must help more than ever!
Give all you can! MAKE VICTORY COMPLETE!

Make all contributions by check or money order to

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY Room 225 NEW YORK CITY

Get 10c Coupons and sell them TO HELP US FEED the Strikers' Children.



FINANCIAL HELP IMPERATIVE NEED OF PASSAIC WORKERS--WAGENKNECHT

Relief Leader Gives Authoritative Review of Situation Resulting From Strike Settlements

Due to unfortunate errors in the composing room, statements of leaders of the Passaic Local of the United Textile Workers were omitted in an article in the February 18 issue of THE DAILY WORKER concerning the mill situation.

The DAILY WORKER is glad to publish the following letter from Alfred Wagenknecht, relief chairman, explaining carefully the exact situation in Passaic today. Although regrettable errors occur occasionally in the editing of a daily newspaper, THE DAILY WORKER is always anxious to make corrections. Here is Wagenknecht's letter:

"Our publicity director, Cyril V. Briggs, has called to the attention of both the union and the relief office your issue of February 18th, in which appears an edited news release regarding strike settlements in Passaic.

"Two very serious errors have been made in blue-penciling the news release we sent you. In the first place, you quote in full the speech by James Starr, vice president of the United Textile Workers, but blue-pencil the speeches made by strike organizers and union officials who have been in this struggle from its very inception, and whose speeches at the meeting here should have been featured by you rather than blue-penciled.

"In the second place, you eliminated from the article all-reference to the continued need for relief of the textile workers.

"Many Still Out of Work.

"The exact situation in Passaic is as follows: "First, strike settlement has taken place in all mills except the United Piece Dye works of Lodi. However, in all the mills, even in the first three that settled, where the most favorable terms were obtained, very few of the strikers have been reemployed, due to various circumstances.

"This means that although the strike is practically all over, we must still face the serious question of unemployment. As long as the textile workers are unemployed, they must be given relief, for we must tide these workers over this unemployed period if we are to be successful in building a union in Passaic.

"Second, there have been nearly one thousand strikers arrested during the struggle. Some of these cases are of a very serious nature, and entail, if conviction takes place, sentences of

five to twenty years in prison. These strikers must be given the best defense possible, and their families must receive support while they lie in jail.

"Support Needed Now.

"Third, sixteen thousand strikers have struggled one year in order to win a union. The struggle has been against capitalists numbering among the richest in the United States, employers who stand at the forefront as advocates of company unionism. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent for relief and organization purposes with the one object in view of winning for the sixteen thousand textile workers a union.

"Every worker in the labor movement knows that the most critical moment in a struggle of unorganized workers is the moment immediately after settlement. It is then that all forces must be put to work, in order to secure as large unions as possible, in all the mills.

"The question is, shall this year's struggle and the hundreds of thousands of dollars invested go for naught? Shall all this immense amount of activity and suffering be lost for the want of a few additional thousands of dollars for the purpose of building the union?

"We therefore call upon you to acquaint your readers at once with the situation in Passaic, and ask them to assist us in giving bread and milk to the thousands of unemployed strikers and their families; help us defend the hundreds of arrested strikers; help us build the union.

"Fraternal yours,
Alfred Wagenknecht,
Relief Chairman."

UNEMPLOYMENT ON INCREASE IN ILLINOIS AS 36,000 FACTORY WORKERS LOSE THEIR JOBS; EMPLOYMENT DROPS 8½ PER CENT SINCE 1923

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Unemployment is the keynote of the review for January issued by the Illinois department of labor. The report shows the most serious situation since January 1922, with unemployment in Chicago approaching critical levels.

"Ranks of the unemployed in Illinois," says the department, "were swelled in January by a further decrease of 1.9% in the number of workers on factory payrolls. This decrease followed declines in the 3 previous months, so that the level of industrial operations is now 5.1% below that of September last year. In only one other year out of the past 5 years has there been a decrease of this size in the December to January figures."

36,000 Since September.

It means that since September more than 36,000 Illinois factory workers have lost their jobs. Illinois factories today offer 8½% less employment than in January 1923, a decline which means loss of jobs in the past 3 years by more than 60,000 industrial workers. The department continues:

"This 4-month's decline means that there were fewer men at work in Illinois factories in January 1927 than in any January in the past 5 years. With the exception of the last 6 months of 1924 the current month's index shows fewer men working in factories than in any month since April 1922."

3 Workers for 1 Job.

The free employment offices of the state report a large surplus of workers. The ratio of applicants to the number of jobs available has been steadily rising since September. In that month there were 123 applicants for every 100 jobs, in October 127, in November 140, in December 155, while in January there were 214 applicants for every 100 jobs, the highest figure recorded in the last 5 years. In Chicago the ratio was 280 which means nearly 3 applicants for every job.

Clemenceau Sulks in 'German Rail Workers Hidden Village; Hopes His Crimes Forgotten'

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Georges Clemenceau, "The Tiger," the war maker, the man responsible for the "ordonnance" by which the allies tried to starve out the Bolshevik Revolution; is in practical hiding, according to his statement to an American newspaper correspondent.

"Let the world forget me," he said with a sweep of his hand as he recognized the correspondent. "It's all the same to me. Since my letter to President Coolidge on debts I have come out of my retreat only to say a last farewell to my old friend, Gustave Geffrey, and to accompany to their final resting place the remains of Claude Monet. That is enough activity for one season."

A defective gas tube leading to a heater caused the death of Mrs. Margaret Mayer, 47, of 2384 Summerfield St. Ridgewood, Queens.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

Labor Sports Union Prevents Company's Game of Fooling Men

CHICAGO, (FP).—While trade unions pay almost no attention to sports as a labor recreation the Chicago employers are everywhere cultivating this activity among their workers, the Labor Sports Union declares.

"Almost every good-sized store, bank or factory has a girls' basketball team," the union says, "while large plants like the Western Electric have quite a number. Wieboldt's department stores have teams which compete not only with each other but with other stores and factories. Even the ushers in the Balaban & Katz movie theatres have their regular athletics. The bosses hope to create the same spirit of loyalty to the firm among the employees as is created for a school by its athletics."

The Labor Sports Union issues a sports press service from its office at 453 W. North Ave., Chicago. It is distributed free to labor papers.

CHICAGO MAYOR CLAIMS CREDIT WITHOUT CAUSE

Workers Party Points To Wretched Schools

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Mayor Dever in opening his campaign as the democratic nominee for mayor spoke on the advance made by the public school system in the last four years. If the facts in the case really determine the election of Chicago's next mayor both the republicans and democrats will have slim chances for victory on this issue.

An authoritative statement tells us that there is a seat shortage of 60,368 in Chicago's public schools. There are 425 fine portable (sardine boxes) in use and about 20,000 students are being rushed around in double session shifts or half day schools.

In the face of this deplorable situation, Mayor Dever is trying to make political capital out of the addition of eight new schools to the 1927 building program—a program which will hardly make a dent in the seat shortage. While Dever is busy excusing himself on this issue, the candidates of the three republican factions, Litsinger, Thompson and Robertson are too busy throwing personal filth at each other to give a real thought to this vital problem.

The cure that is proposed in some circles, of a platoon system for the schools, is roundly condemned by the local elections platform of the Workers (Communist) Party. Platoonism is nothing more than a Taylor system for standardizing the teaching method, in which the children have to parade around from class room to class room. Under this system, children will be turned out from the schools like sausages from a sausage machine.

The solution to the seat shortage problem is a wholesale program for the building of new schools to take the place of the old "fire-trap" buildings, the "sardine cans," the double session shifts and the platoon system. This can only be realized if the taxation of the millionaire corporations and the capitalists is enforced.

The capitalist parties will never tackle this. Only thru the unity of the labor forces behind a labor election program can the seat shortage be overcome. The Workers (Communist) Party is calling for a united labor ticket in championing this move. In the meantime, it has placed its own candidate in the field, C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party. All workers are urged to sign the Workers Party petitions, to stay away from democratic and republican primaries, to raise the question in the workers' organizations of a united labor ticket, and to register on March 15 for the general elections, April 5.

Philadelphia Members To Consider Argument In All-Union Party

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—On Tuesday, Feb. 22, 8 p. m., the party membership of Philadelphia will gather at 521 York Avenue, to hear a detailed report on the differences of opinion within the All-Union Communist Party.

The reporter will be Comrade William Weinstein, general secretary of the New York District. Discussion will follow the report. Admission to the meeting will be by membership only. Comrades failing to bring membership cards will not be admitted.

Newark Electricians Ask \$2 a Day Increase

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).—Newark electrical workers (Local 52) ask \$2 a day increase in pay when their agreement expires May 1. Three months notice has been given the employers. The new scale would be \$12 a day minimum.

The Manager's Corner

A STRENGTH-GIVING GET-TOGETHER.

From time to time the United States Steel Corporation calls its directors together to celebrate. Amid much conviviality and bootleg Judge Gary usually recounts to the delight of the assembled stiff-shirts the amount of loot which has been extracted from the toiling slaves in the steel mills. The affair resembles nothing so much as the wild orgies of the Roman conquerors celebrating the cruel despoliation of some peaceful community.

On Monday evening, February 21, the evening before Washington's Birthday, the Daily Worker Builders of New York have arranged a banquet, the first one held since the paper moved to the great metropolis. There will be no stiff shirts at this affair, a proletarian attire and spirit will prevail. There will be no gloating over the ill-gotten gain wrung from the blood and sweat of thousands of toilers. Instead there will be a real get-together of the participants in a vital co-operative enterprise, a get-together of the most loyal and energetic members of the vast family of DAILY WORKER supporters, comprising workers from every walk of life, writers and speakers who have been closely identified with the radical labor movement.

Affairs like these are an important factor in building up that element which is most vital with a working class paper—morale. To the same extent that the Red Army's strongest asset is the conviction in the mind of every soldier that he is engaged in a struggle for a just cause, to the same extent a labor newspaper needs a similar spirit among its readers and supporters. To the same extent that the reactionary Sun Chuan-Fang was summarily defeated owing largely to the complete demoralization of his troops, to the same extent will the influence of the capitalist press be overshadowed by the superior morale and confidence enjoyed by the labor press. Banquets and get-togethers of this nature build the elements which make a working class newspaper. They build morale. They build loyalty and strength. Boston and New York are trying them. Other cities should do likewise.—BERT MILLER.

LITHUANIAN FASCIST ATROCITIES ROUSING WORLD WIDE PROTEST; AUTHORS SEND CABLE

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Aroused by the reports of drum-head court martials and executions of Lithuanian working class leaders by the new fascist government, a group of prominent labor leaders and publicists, including Upton Sinclair, James Maurer, Theodore Debs, Victor Berger have joined in a cablegram of protest to the Lithuanian president, A. Smetona, demanding the abolition of the arbitrary punishments and civil trial for all the accused, according to an announcement made today at the national office of International Labor Defense.

Many Names Signed.

The protest message is signed by Upton Sinclair, internationally known novelist; Bishop William Montgomery Brown; James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; Congressman Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee; Theodore Debs; Dr. John Lapp, of the National Catholic Welfare Council; Scott Nearing, author and lecturer; Duncan McDonald, former president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; David Starr Jordan, the world famous educator; H. W. L. Dana, of the Boston Trade Union College; Robert Morse Lovett, of the University of Chicago and editor of the New Republic; Carl Haessler, managing editor of the Federated Press; David Rhys Williams of the Unitarian Church of Chicago; Ralph Chaplin, the I. W. W. poet; Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman International Labor Defense; Robert W. Dunn, of the A. C. L. U.; Ellen Hayes, of Wellesley College; Edward C. Wentworth, and Alice Stone Blackwell.

Also in U. S.

In Czechoslovakia, too, many protest meetings have been held and protest resolutions have been sent to the Lithuanian legation and the Lithuanian government. In Austria, Switzerland and other countries the protest movement is growing and protest telegrams have been sent.

In the United States, the International Labor Defense has already sent telegrams and cables of protest to the Lithuanian government, and to the Lithuanian legation at Washington. The latter is being informed of the cablegram of protest sent to Kovno by the American labor and progressive leaders.

Anti-Radical Drive.

The results of the fascist coup in Lithuania have been an intensification of the drive against the radical and labor movement. As soon as the blackshirts took over the government, four of the leading Communists in the country were summarily executed. These were Karl Pojella, Kasis Gedris, Josef Greifenberger and Rafael Thorny, one of whom had been active in the labor movement in the United States a few years ago.

Fascists Torture.

News is now received that in Kovno, eight Communists are being tried by court martial, in Schaufen, another eight, in Poneviesh, six Communists and in Memel six more. All of these are in danger of execution. In Kovno, the fascists have begun torturing the political prisoners. One, Glowatski, who had already been tried in 1925 and 1926, had been tortured with especial cruelty and his life is feared for. Scores of others are in a similar position, although they have committed no crime but that of belonging to a political party and holding views in opposition to those of the reigning party.

Universal Protest.

The protest movement against the regime of terror in Lithuania has spread throughout the countries of Europe. In Germany, meetings have taken place in all parts of the country, especially in eastern Prussia near the Lithuanian border. All Lithuanian

Cleveland Irish Workers Protest Fascist Meeting

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 20.—In a statement issued by John M. Gallagher, in behalf of the Irish Workers Alliance, local organizations of the Irish Republican movement are taken to task for letting a hall which is under their control to an Italian fascist organization for the purpose of holding a mass meeting there on February 15.

The meeting was not held, however, Italian workers saw to that. In protest against the action of the Irish conservatives who let the hall to the fascists the Irish Workers Alliance which hitherto held its meetings in the hall withdrew and now meet at 4200 Lorain Avenue, every Tuesday evening at 8 p. m.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRES.

Bert Lytell in "The Valiant," by Holworthy Hall and Robert Middleton; Ned Wayburn's new "Buds of 1927"; Robert Emmett Keane and Claire Whitney in "The Faker" by Edwin Burke; Tom Burke, with Royal Bernard; The Four Camerons; Charles Sargent and Bert Lewis.

HIPPODROME.

Alma Neilson, with Dan B. Ely, Billy Atkins, the Chalafont Sisters, and Burt Lynn; Dave Kramer and Jack Boyle; Ruby Norton; Baltic Naval Chorus of twelve from "Pometkin"; Brems, Fitz and Murphy Brothers; Fred and Hazel Gardner's Champions.

RIVERSIDE.

Nazimova; Mel Klee; Dollie and Billie; William Brack and Co.; Tillis and LaRue; Cardini; Mordock and Mayo; The Brightons.

DRAMA

When Mind Doesn't Count

"Rags" Is a Jewish Idyll, Rich in Poetry and Character

FOR the third time during the last few years I've seen "Rags," by H. Leivick, now playing at the Yiddish Art Theatre. And for the third time I've succumbed to its graciousness, its charm, its deep and playful veracity. But now that my emotions have proved such easy marks, that portion of me known as my mind or intellect grows a little distrustful and suspicious.

But before I give my mind a chance to strut I want to say, for the edification of the general reader, that "Rags" is an early play by H. Leivick, author of "The Golem," produced by the Habima players, and of "Shop," which recently completed a long run at the Irving Place Theatre. Leivick won his first reputation in poetry, and both as poet and dramatist he is one of the most important in the Yiddish tongue. The present production of "Rags" is the annual revival, the play having become a permanent part of the repertoire of the Yiddish Art Theatre.

"Rags," my mind tells me, is not a play. It is a story, an idyll. Its dramatic core is the conflict between the older generation and the younger, a conflict which in the case of the Jewish people in America, is given its ultimate tragic twist by the fact that it is also a clash between two alien cultures, two mutually exclusive ways of life.

Mordecai Maaze, admirably played by Maurice Schwartz, is an aristocrat of the spirit, an old-world scholar whose emotions cling to the ancient Jewish traditions. Transplanted to the United States, he becomes a worker in a rag factory. His children have grown up in a spurious, aping Jewish-American bastard culture. One of his daughters has married his own boss' son and become an elegant, vulgar lady, while his only son is a well-meaning rowdy, a mild sort of Looney dot I ope, whose chief passion is baseball.

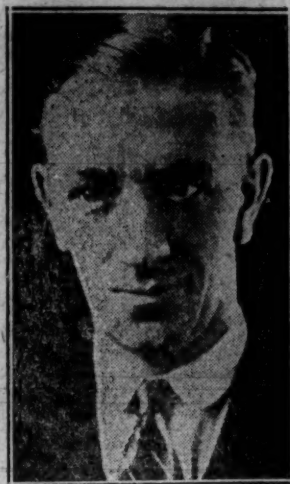
All of which seems dreadfully serious. But it isn't that way at all in the play. In fact, much of it is shamelessly funny. And that's just what this sour, obstreperous mind of mine objects to. "Rags" is tender and idyllic rather than searching, and what should be tragic is merely poignant. The central conflict, moreover, undergoes no development. It is practically the same in the last act as in the first. What is developed is the character of Mordecai Maaze, and all those rich, odd, intimately Jewish types that sprawl throughout the play.

And having patiently listened to my respectable, pedantic, humorless mind hold forth so ceremoniously, I beg to say that my mind is a solemn, long-eared ass and is talking through its hat or whatever it is minds wear to preserve their dignity. I laughed too much at Reb Elyah and the characters in the forgettable rag shop scene, I was too much delighted by the play's fresh, salty humor, its poetry and gracious wisdom to be able to swallow such super-intellectual hardback. Is "Rags" a good play? Is it a play at all? I don't know. I don't care. I urge everybody to see it.—A. B. MAGIL.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

Eva Le Gallienne and her group of players will open this week's repertoire with Ibsen's "Master Builders," to be given tonight and repeated again tomorrow afternoon. "Cradle

JOHNNY DOOLEY.



This talented comedian will join the revised edition of "Vanities" at the Earl Carroll Theatre tonight.

Song," will be played Tuesday and Friday nights, Wednesday and Saturday matinees. "La Locandiera," Wednesday night, "Three Sisters," Thursday night, and "John Gabriel Borkman," Saturday night.

Johnny Dooley, Dorothy Knapp, Irving Edwards, Harry Welch, and Cooper and Redell will join the cast of the "Vanities" tonight. A revised edition of the Earl Carroll revue will be inaugurated this evening.

Four matinees of "New York Exchange" will be given this week at the Klaw's; Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

William Courtenay, who will be starred in the Chicago production of the "Night Hawk," which is booked to open at the Blackstone Theatre Sunday, March 6.

Bertha Kalich, who has been making a tour of the Pacific Coast, will return to New York in April, appearing in "Magda" and "The Riddle Woman."

Five new productions will have their premiere this evening: "What Anne Brought Home" at Wallacks; "A Lady in Love" at the Lyceum; "Window Panes" at the Mansfield; "Polly of Hollywood" at the Geo. M. Cohan, and "Set a Thief" at the Empire.

The Dramatists' Guild will shortly bring three playrights to trial on charges of having violated the rules by doing business with managers who have not signed the basic agreement with the producers. The council of the Guild will act as judge and jury with Arthur Richman, president, as chief justice.

Preparations are being made for a revival of "The Wild Duck" are being made with Blanch Yurka and Tom Powers in their old parts. Ibsen's tragedy will be put on for special matinees.

"In the Springtime," a musical show by Eddie Dowling and James Hanley, authors of "Honeymoon Lane," will be put into rehearsal by Charles Dillingham. Ray Dooley will play an important role.

Walker Whiteside, who has been on tour in "The Arabian," will bring the production to Broadway some time in the spring.

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse

460 Grand St. Drydock 7216
Tonight and Every Eve. (Except Mon.)
Matinee Saturday

"THE DYBUCK"
Last Performance—Thurs. Feb. 23
"PINWHEEL"—Resumes Feb. 24

An AMERICAN TRAGEDY 6TH MONTH
Longacre West 48 St.
Extra Mat. Tue. (Washington's B'day)

KLAW THEATRE, 45th St. E. 836
MATINEES THURS. & SAT.
48 ST.

"SINNER"
With Allan Dinehart & Chalmers Foster
Extra Mat. Tue. (Washington's B'day)

WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-1. Eves. 50c-2

Bronx Opera House 149th Street, E. of 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Tues. Wed. & Sat.

"LOOSE ANKLES"
New York's Laugh Sensation.

BROADWAY
Admission 1st. 40c-1.50-2.50-3.50
Extra Mats. Feb. 22, 23, 24 and 26

Civic Repertory Cor. 6 Ave. & 14 St.
Tel. Walkies 7747

EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight "MASTER BUILDER"
Tomorrow Night "CRADLE SONG"

WALLACK'S

Mats. Tues. Wed. & Sat.
W. 42 St. E. 830
OPENING TONIGHT

What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

Theat. 48 St. W. of B'y. Evg. 8:30
Matinees TUES. & SAT. 2:30

BONNIE
Musical Hon. Don with
Dorothy Burgess, Louis Simon,
Wm. Frawley, George Sweet.

PLYMOUTH Theat. West 45th St.
Mats. Tues. Wed. Fri.
Extra Mat. Tue. (Washington's B'day)

GILBERT & SULLIVAN
H. PIRATES OF PEN-
ZANCE
Opera Co. E. Evening Only. "Isolanthe"

The LADDER
Everybody's Play
WALDORF, 50th St. East of
Hwy. Mats. TUES. & SAT.

EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Theat. 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30

Theatre Guild Acting Company in
PYGMALION
Week Feb. 28—Brothers Karamazov
GUILD THEAT. W. 42 St. Evg. 8:15
Mats. Tues. Thu. & Sat. 2:15

NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER
Week Feb. 28—The Silver Cord
John Golden Theat. 42 E. of B'y. Circle
Mts. Tue. Thu. & Sat. 8:45 5:15

OPENING TONIGHT
A. MELRODRAMA
OF N. Y. UNDER-
WORLD IN 4 ACTS
ELTINGE Theat. W. 42 St. Evg. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Sky High Rent Boosts Due Workers Tell Own Stories

Albany politicians backed by landlords, real estate sharks and the vicious forces of private greed, are determined to let the rent laws die June 1. Although the law is pitifully inadequate in protecting New York workers against gouging landlords, even this shred of protection is to be denied.

"No emergency exists," say the landlords, echoed by their bought-and-paid-for legislators. But New York workers know there is a crisis. In interviews with DAILY WORKER reporters and in letters they are telling their own personal experiences. Here are three more, to be followed by other letters from DAILY WORKER readers. Send in yours now, detailing your own struggle for a bit of air and roof for your little ones.

Office Girl Baffled by Search for a Room

By AN OFFICE GIRL.
I am an office worker. Each Saturday I find \$25 in my pay envelope, and so I'm in a good deal better off than most girls in factories and shops.

But that doesn't mean that New York's housing situation is all peaches and cream to me. I've been room hunting now for two weeks and still I can't find a decent room to fit my pocketbook.

I went down in the Village, on the lookout for a small room and some sort of kitchenette. On Barrow St. an "elegant" room at \$50 a month. "Where's the kitchenette?" I asked. "Here it is," she answers, lifting a piece of gingham hanging over a dirty little gasplate.

Maybe the Village is too "arty" and over-priced, I thought as I shifted over to Second Ave. A dirty little hole in the wall with an unobstructed view of a back alley was "only \$40."

Up to 18th St. across Second Ave. "Sixty bucks," smirked the landlord over a room with a dirty little bath. "And two months in advance because I've gotta have a lease."

"Good night," I shot back as I tripped down the stairs to give the once over to W. 17th St. near the Hudson River. Five flights walkup and there was an evil-smelling little cubical hole with a small window unwashed since Hector was a pup. "\$40."

Back to the Times' ads. A "beautiful room overlooking East River" for only \$85 a month. I was up there in two seconds. Walkup, toilet used by three families, second floor with the view mostly of dock roofs. The beauty of the room was adduced by the undoubted fact that the little curtain had just been washed.

A newcomer in New York, without relatives to "gang up" with, I feel pretty small and hopeless tonight. Can DAILY WORKER readers tell me what to do?

Saul Steiglitz Has His Name Cleared

Saul Steiglitz, 427 Osborn Street, Brooklyn has written THE DAILY WORKER that he is not one of the delegates seated in the Central Trades and Labor Council last Thursday night after the left wing delegation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' and Furriers' Unions were expelled on the grounds of William Green, president of the A. F. of L. THE DAILY WORKER is glad of the opportunity of clearing Steiglitz's name. It was attached to the official list of seated right wing delegates given to the press by Secretary John Coughlin.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSTANDS

Worker Tells Boosts In Rent for Tenement

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.
That the housing situation is still serious can be testified by what a housewaller in the Bronx told THE DAILY WORKER today.

"Ten years ago I moved to my present place of residence, an apartment consisting of five rooms for which I paid \$33 a month," he said. "Within a short time my rent was raised to \$48 monthly. One raise followed another until it reached \$60 a month, almost twice as much as what I was paying when I moved in."

"It was only by the state legislature passing the rent laws that the landlord was prevented from continuing to raise my rent. In fact, only four days before the laws were passed I had received a notice from him that beginning the first of the next month my rent would be \$70."

"If the state legislature does not continue the rent laws when they expire on June 1st, it means that my rent as well as every one else's in my house will be raised skyhigh. In fact, I have been informed that every house in the block will face the same situation."

"If this comes to pass, I hardly know what to do. Undoubtedly every other landlord in the city taking advantage of the defeat of the rent laws will also raise their rents to as high a figure as possible."

"My wages will not permit me to pay anymore for rent than I am paying at present. I suppose I will have to go up to White Plains and live in a tent until some sort of a solution is reached."

Is Your House Union Made?

LYNN, Mass. (FP).—Every trades unionist living in Lynn is to be visited by a committee from the building trades council and urged to live in a trades union-made house. The organized building workers are determined to fight off the undermining of the unions by non-union workers in this district.

Philharmonic and Symphony Orchestras to Honor Damrosch

The Philharmonic Society of New York and the Symphony Society of New York will combine in giving a concert in honor of Walter Damrosch at the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday evening, March 15. The entire personnel of both orchestras, totaling 200 musicians, will participate.

The evening's program will be shared by three conductors of the two orchestras—Fritz Busch, who will then be here as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra; Wilhelm Furtwaengler, conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra, and Walter Damrosch. At the request of Damrosch the proceeds of the concert will be contributed to the National Music League.

WORKERS, PICKET THESE SHOPS!

Irene Dress Shop, 33 West 21st street.
Reisman, Rothman, and Bieber, 521 West 37th street.
S. and K. Dress Shop, 308 West 37th street.
Nedell and Graver, 575 Eighth avenue.
Qualifine Dress Shop, 132 West 22nd street.
S. and E. Dress Shop, 132 West 22nd street.
Brill Dress Shop, 335 West 38th street.
Langer and Whittman, 22 West 27th street.
De Lasal Dress Shop, 151 West 26th street.
Quiet Dress Shop, 151 West 26th street.
Halpern and Richmond, 140 West 23rd street.
Gilt Dress Shop, 159 West 25th street.
Haber and Seifert, 236 West 26th street.
Sklarer and Kaufman, 327 West 36th street.
B. Gershel, 498 Seventh avenue.

Garment Workers Rally To Left Wing

CALL GARMENT WORKERS TO REPORT AFTER PICKETING AT OFFICE OF LOCAL 22

All active members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are urged to report to the office of Local 22, 16 W. 21st St., at 7 a. m. this morning, after picketing.

Signman's Victims Won't Be Cowed

"Sisters and brothers, we can't be with you tonight, but we will be with you Monday morning on the picket line. Signed, Mollie Cooperstein, Pearl Klineman and Rose Midoff."

This message from three girls who were arrested on Saturday while they were picketing the Brill Dress Shop at 335 West 38th street, was received by telegram from Jefferson Market jail, where the girls were serving two day sentences.

Mass Picketing. The three joined a large mass of pickets Monday morning who went to picket the fifteen shops now on strike at the call of the Joint Board, either for the discharge of workers who refused to register with the International, or because employers have refused to admit business agents of the Joint Board to the shops.

The International is resorting to every means to discourage picketing the picket leaders. Not only do scabs, and break these strikes, according to furnished by the International receive the protection of gangsters but women provocateurs are being brought to the picket lines each morning to pick a fight with the girls.

GARMENT UNIONS DON'T RECOGNIZE FAKE 'EXPULSION'

Four garment workers' Locals, 2, 9, 22 and 35 which have been "expelled" by the reactionary right wing crowd temporarily in charge of the International made public today their letter refusing to recognize the expulsion. Here is their letter:

The letter to the International sent by the secretaries of the four locals says:

"Re: To yours of February 14, 1927, we wish to register our most emphatic protest against your high-handed and utterly illegal proceedings and at the same time to expose your utter bad faith in the matter."

"1.—In the first place, as far back as December 14th, you have appointed a committee, as you claimed, to take over the affairs of this local and thereupon proceeded to announce to our membership that we had been suspended and not to pay any fur dues or assessments, our duly constituted officers or at our regular office, but instead to pay the same to your so-called committee at your own office, No. 3 West 16th Street. If your own subsequent statements in the press be credited, you must have collected from our members much more than you would be entitled to receive from us in per capita. There cannot possibly be anything due you from us on account of per capita."

"2.—But even if there were actually moneys due you from us on account of per capita, your action in revoking our charter and proceeding to organize a new local, would clearly be contrary to the provisions of our constitution and therefore utterly illegal and void. The illegality is so self evident that you could not possibly be acting in good faith. We must therefore attribute your last act to the same malice and desire to ruin the union that you cannot rule arbitrarily that was shown in your action of that date, and we have no doubts that the membership will compel you to repudiate your latest outrage as well."

No G. E. B. Meeting.

"3.—We also desire to call your attention, as well as the attention of all the members of our union, to the fact that there was no legal meeting of the General Executive Board held since December 13, 1926, and that your claim to have held such a meeting on Monday, February 14th, 1927, is in itself a fraud. We are ready to prove to the workers of our union, as well as to the public at large and in any court of justice, that no legally constituted meeting of your General Executive Board has been held on Monday, February 14th, 1927, as you claim."

"4.—We also desire to call your attention, as well as the attention of all the members of our union, to the fact that there was no legal meeting of the General Executive Board held since December 13, 1926, and that your claim to have held such a meeting on Monday, February 14th, 1927, is in itself a fraud. We are ready to prove to the workers of our union, as well as to the public at large and in any court of justice, that no legally constituted meeting of your General Executive Board has been held on Monday, February 14th, 1927, as you claim."

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"7.—We also desire to call your attention, as well as the attention of all the members of our union, to the fact that there was no legal meeting of the General Executive Board held since December 13, 1926, and that your claim to have held such a meeting on Monday, February 14th, 1927, is in itself a fraud. We are ready to prove to the workers of our union, as well as to the public at large and in any court of justice, that no legally constituted meeting of your General Executive Board has been held on Monday, February 14th, 1927, as you claim."

Progressives of Locals 89 and 48 Stand Loyal

The progressive Italian workers of Local 48 and 89, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, I. L. G. W. U. joined in a lively meeting on Friday and reaffirmed their membership in those locals and their loyalty to the Joint Board as the "Central body of our organization in New York." Charges of "dual unionism" that have been flung at them during the past week by President Sigman were made in bad faith, according to the sentiment of the meeting, which approved the action of the Joint Board in changing the book of members of these locals at the regular period. Sigman had attempted to create confusion in the locals by declaring that the issuing of new books to Italian workers constituted "dual unionism."

Speakers at the meeting included L. Muscillo and J. Milagros, shop chairmen, and S. Amico, A. Ramaglia and O. Grassi, of the Joint Board. They pointed out that "the officers of local 48 never dare to call a membership meeting, but in spite of the actions of the officers the Italian workers are determined to play a bigger and bigger part in the fight."

This right wing gang is out to grab the Furriers' Union and the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union by hook or by crook. They do not care how. And having been accustomed for so long to a helpless group of workers entirely at their mercy, they do not think it knowing how, the furriers are fully prepared.

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Program Is To Expel Furriers This Week

(Continued from Page One)

in the course of his denunciation of left wing fur workers:

"An investigation into the internal affairs of the local organization of fur workers, made by a committee representing the American Federation of Labor, revealed a most shocking and deplorable state of affairs."

"A strike unnecessarily prolonged was carried on, and the membership involved in the strike was forced to undergo great suffering, privation and sacrifice."

Green Prolonged Strike.

The fact that it was the employers, and Green himself by his attempted intervention, who prolonged this strike unnecessarily, is not mentioned.

President Green refused to state what the procedure would be in the continuation of the attack upon the Furriers' Union; he refused also, to tell what the recommendations of the investigating committee had been. He merely announced that:

"As a result of investigation and facts developed by the investigating committee, appointed by the American Federation of Labor, the committee made certain recommendations . . . some of which provided for the elimination of Communist control of the local unions chartered by the International Union of Fur Workers."

It is plain from the whole of Green's statement, and from the actions of the American Federation of Labor officials in their attack on left wing members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, that all pretense of legality or constitutionality has been thrown to the winds.

This right wing gang is out to grab the Furriers' Union and the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union by hook or by crook. They do not care how. And having been accustomed for so long to a helpless group of workers entirely at their mercy, they do not think it knowing how, the furriers are fully prepared.

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Bring on the Next Fight; Everybody Won Last One Except Boys in Gallery

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 20.—Russia is the only country in the world that is making an effort to solve the labor and race problems, according to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, who addressed 1,200 people at the Central Presbyterian Church recently.

Passing from Russia recognition of the equality of races, Dr. DuBois denounced the local attempt to segregate the black and yellow races.

While other nations are keeping their people of "backward countries" enslaved, Russia is aiding them in their fight for freedom, Dr. DuBois declared.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Federal Church Council and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

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Rents and Housing—A Permanent Problem Under Capitalism.

Periodically the capitalist press refers to "the rent crisis" in New York city.

The impression created thereby, that the housing situation becomes bad only occasionally, is 100 per cent wrong. The housing situation is bad for the New York working class year in and year out. But it is only when certain sections of the middle class begin to feel the pinch that the press pays any great amount of attention to it.

Legislation "regulating" rents and housing conditions was enacted during the period when the war-boom increased the city population with great speed and rents shot skyward. But so far as any broad and efficient application of this legislation, in itself hopelessly inadequate, is concerned, no one can say truthfully that the pressure of high rents and the menace of miserable living conditions has been lifted from any considerable section of the working class.

The housing schemes which came into being coincident with the regulative legislation themselves served the purposes of the real estate sharks very well by boosting land prices and consequently rents.

The struggle in Albany, which is to decide whether the regulative legislation is to be allowed to expire, appears as a conflict arising out of conditions peculiar to New York. Actually, housing conditions in New York are no better and no worse than in other congested centers. A tour thru the working class districts of Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, etc., will convince anyone that the question of decent housing for workers and their families is a national one.

Under capitalism huge sections of the working class are condemned to live in mean and degrading surroundings. Those who do the most necessary work in modern civilized society live under the worst conditions.

But we need not wait for the abolition of capitalism to begin to remedy this evil. Here is a popular issue around which powerful forces can be gathered. It is necessary, however, that there be a common program and that its demand be apportioned among the various sub-divisions of government—municipal, state and national.

It is symptomatic of the anarchy of modern capitalist society that billions of dollars are spent on hard-surfaced roads while great sections of working class live in crowded tenements which are worse than the hovel of a backward peasant.

The housing situation can be handled efficiently only if there is built up a purposeful and well-organized movement whose program and demands the legislators will be afraid to neglect. It must be a united front movement which will spread terror in the ranks of the landlords, real estate speculators and the horde of parasites which prey on the need for shelter of the masses.

In the meantime the demand for decent housing and minimum rents should be a first point on the order of business of all trade unions, working class fraternal societies, co-operatives, etc. But this demand can become effective only when these same organizations form the foundation of a powerful labor party.

Only by such methods can the rulers of America—and of New York—be forced to take seriously the demand of the working class that it be relieved of rents which cut down its standard of living and housing conditions which spread disease and degeneration in its ranks.

It is to be noted that in the Soviet Union workers pay only 3½ to 10 per cent of their wages for rent and that the Soviet government and the city and provincial governments are in direct charge of all problems of housing.

Get Another Subscriber for
Your DAILY WORKER.

FASCISM IN LITHUANIA FOUGHT BY LABOR DEFENSE IN NEW YORK; THIRTY IN DANGER

Fascism in Lithuania continues its bloody persecutions against the working class. After the murder of four Communists, the fascists have marked thirty further victims for murder. According to the latest news 8 persons in Schaelen, 8 persons in Kovna, 6 persons in Memel and 6 persons in Ponewesh were delivered to the field courts. The fascist movement celebrates the conquest of power by forming heaps of dead; streams of workers' blood bless the holy churches of Lithuania.

Cruel Murdering. The murders are organized in the most cruel manner. It is to annihilate the best fighters of the Lithuanian proletariat.

Thirty human lives appeal to humanity and demand help and support! They are threatened by death! It is our duty to do everything possible in order to save them from their hangman.

With shameful cowardice the government has ordered the murder of four Communists within the last few days. Our appeal to save them has been too late and could not prevent the execution of the death sentences.

We must hurry to save those who are still alive. Proletarian solidarity appeals to the workers of the world; the feeling of simplest humanity appeals to all honest people to raise their voices immediately and loudly in order to save thirty people whose lives are threatened.

Down with Lithuanian White Terror! Help in the fight by attending the Bazaar.

The International Labor Defense,

THE THIRD RAIL



The stale old argument against "third terms" is the best anti-Coolidge weapon his democratic party opponents will have. But the workers and farmers will think of a lot more.

Benefit Racket

By ROBERT W. DUNN
(Federated Press.)

Nearly a thousand corporations in the United States have experimented with mutual benefit associations which the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. describes as one of the "fifteen roads to good will in industrial relations." The other fifteen include house organs, lunch rooms, pensions, group insurance.

A mutual benefit association is defined by the National Industrial Conference Board as "an organization of employees within an industrial establishment, formed for the purpose of providing protection for its members in case of sickness, accident, or death." Functions similar to those performed by Workmen's Circles among Jewish workers are said to be within the province of a mutual benefit association, only the benefits are confined to the workers in a single industrial establishment.

The mutual benefit association must not be confused with the company union, as it has nothing to do with shop grievances, employee representation or "industrial democracy." It is a welfare device, encouraged by American employers incidentally, to obtain company loyalty, increase production, reduce absenteeism and labor turnover.

Takes Place of Union. Employers, writing to the National Industrial Conference Board, report that the mutual benefit association "has taken the place with the men of the union; that it is a 'real aid in managing and controlling' the

workers; that mutual benefit associations are helpful in conveying ideas to workers which "would be very hard to put over in any other way." Most companies reporting are non-union.

Although most mutual benefit associations have nothing to do with collective bargaining, one of two exceptions may be found. The Employers' Mutual Benefit Association of the West Kentucky Coal Co. may be regarded as a company union, for it holds an "exclusive labor contract with the company." This non-union coal concern's association is described in a company handbook as "an independent co-operative fraternity," offering "opportunities that no other organization offers," and striving "at all times to promote contentment."

A few mutual benefit associations have been organized to cover workers employed by more than one concern, and specifically for union-breaking. An example is the American Plan Plumbers' and Steamfitters' Mutual Benefit Association of San Francisco, organized recently under inspiration of the San Francisco Industrial Association, premises west coast open shop association.

Join Or Out You Go.

Although membership in practically all mutual benefit associations is voluntary, the methods of approaching the new employee are so well polished, that a refusal is almost unknown. Once a practical "closed shop" is obtained the dues are often deducted by means of a checking system.

With such automatic arrangements

for members and administration expenses paid by the company, the spirit and interest of the workers must be maintained through various outings, banquets, field days, excursions, dances and other measures for building esprit de corps and the "big family spirit."

Some corporations using the mutual benefit association device are the American Book Co., the American Sugar Refining Co., American Telephone and Telegraph, Borden's Farm Products Co., General Chemical Co., Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Autostrop Safety Razor Co., Morse Dry & Suit Co., Edison Co., N. Y. Railroad Co., Susquehanna Silk Mills, U. S. Rubber Co., and U. S. Steel Corp.

A few of the corporations using a mutual benefit association, in addition to a company union, are Wheeling Steel Corp.; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.; Washburn-Crosby Co.; Standard Oil of Indiana, Swift & Co., Pullman Co. (The porters' union has found a benefit association and employee representation plan equally enslaving); Proctor & Gamble; Phila. Rapid Transit (Mitten); International Harvester Co.; Hooker Electro-Chemical Co.; Good-year Tire and Rubber Co.; Hamston Watch Co.; General Electric Co.; DuPont de Nemours & Co.; Davis Coal & Coke, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Bethlehem Steel.

The mutual benefit association of Pennsylvania R. R. employees, with a membership of 17,000, not only writes insurance for workers, but encourages them to purchase stock in the R. R.

PIECE WORK

get a job. But then there is her brother, Tom. He works in a union place and makes out pretty good. If it weren't for him they'd all go out begging.

Tom, the Celibate.

Mom is pretty worried about Tom. She says he ought to get married; he's passed 38. Tom won't listen; the support of the family comes first to him.

Tom had liked a girl once and they broke off because she had wanted a diamond engagement ring. Tom said all he could give her was his love and companionship. She left the city and married another guy, who bought her a swell ring on installment, and now she is back at the shop paying it off.

All her friends are sort of classy and dance well, but not so with Tom. He is pretty queer, reads most of the time, same she likes him. Just the same she tries to talk union to her. What should she worry about; she ain't so bad-looking, and she'll get married soon. Just then she snapped the gum between her teeth as if to say, but maybe not.

Married Workers.

Only the other day she had taken special notice of most of her friends who were married and now back to

the shop again. They had begun to talk the same kind of stuff as her brother Tom. They said there was a meetin' tonight and an organizer is coming. A lot of girls now are complaining about piece-work. They say that in union shops they don't work piece-work.

Nancy couldn't see how they were going to get a union. She thought unions were only for men. But, gee, couldn't they at least work week work. It ain't no cinch to grind away like this day after day, and being afraid to go to the toilet or look at the clock for fear they'd lose time—and even then they ain't making a hell of a lot. She is only seventeen herself and has been stitching away for three years. How much longer can she go on at this rate? She might have to work like Flo after marriage.

Ready to Strike.

Going home that night she talked things over with the other girls. They were ready. In fact they thought they'd have trouble with Nancy. All night she hardly slept. She lay as if in a cold sweat, awaiting every now and then by her own voice. Piece-work.

Four hundred girls picketed the following morning, carrying signs: "We Demand a Union and a Living Wage," "Down with Piece-work."



CHAPTER XXI THE HONEYMOON

Bunny was looking for a site for the labor college. It was a much pleasanter job than seeking oil lands; you could give some attention to the view, the woods and the hills, and other things you really cared about; also it wasn't such a gamble, because you could really find out about the water supply, and have a chemical analysis of the soil. It meant taking long rides in the country; and since Rachel was to one of the bosses, it was good for her to go along. They had time to talk—and a lot to talk about, since they were going to take charge of a bunch of young radicals, boys and girls of all ages—twenty-four hours a day.

They had looked at a couple of places, and there was another farther from the city; and Bunny remarked, "If we go to that, we'll be late getting home." Rachel answered, "If it's too late, we can go to some hotel, and finish up in the morning." Said Bunny, "That would start the gossips." But Rachel was not afraid of gossips, so she declared.

They drove to the new site. It was near the village called Mount Hope, in a little valley, with the plowed land running up the slopes of half a dozen hills. It was early November, and the rains had fallen, and there were lovely curving surfaces that might have been the muscles of great giants lying prone—giants with skins of the softest bright green velvet. There were orchards, and artesian water with a pumping plant, and a little ranch-house—the people had apparently gone to town, so the visitors would wander about and look at everything, and make a find—a regular airdrome of a barn, gorgeous with revolutionary red paint!

"Oh, Bunny, here's our meeting place, all ready made! We have only to put a floor in and we can have a dance the opening night! Imagine Rachel thinking about dancing!"

They climbed one of the slopes, and here was a park, with dark live oaks and pale grey sycamores, and a carpet of new grass under foot. The valley opened out to the west, and the sun had just gone down, in a sky of flaming gold; the quail were giving their last calls, and deep down in Bunny's heart was an ache of loneliness—because quail meant Dad, and those beautiful hills of Paradise, and happiness he had dreamed in vain.

Now it was Rachel dreaming. "Oh, Bunny, this is too lovely! It's exactly what we want! Mount Hope College—we couldn't have made up a better name!"

Bunny laughed. "We don't want to buy a name. We must take samples of the soil."

"How many acres did you say?"

"Six hundred and forty, a little over a hundred in cultivation. That's more than we'll be able to take care of for quite a while."

"And only sixty-eight thousand! That's a bargain! Rachel had learned to think on Bunny's imperial scale, since she had been racing over the state in his fast car, inspecting millionaire playgrounds and real estate promoters' paradises.

"The price is not bad," said Bunny, "if we are sure about the soil and water."

"You could see the state of the growing things, before it got dark." "Maybe so. We'll come back in the morning, and have a talk with the ranchman. Perhaps he's a tenant, and will tell us the truth." Not for nothing had Bunny spent his boyhood buying lands with his shrewd old father!

Twilight veiled this valley of new dreams, and across the way the hills were purple shadows. Bunny said, "There's just one thing worrying me about our plan now: I'm afraid there's going to be a scandal."

"How do you mean?"

"You and me being together all the time, and going off and being missing at night."

"Oh, Bunny, what nonsense!" "No, really, I'm worried. I told Peter Nagle we'd have to conform to bourgeois standards, and we're beginning wrong. My Aunt Emma is a bourgeois standard, and she would never approve of this, and neither would your mother. We ought to go and get married."

"Oh, Bunny!" She was staring at him, but it was too dark to reveal any possible twinkle in his

eyes. "Are you joking?"

"Rachel," he said, "will you take that name trouble to preserve the good name of our institution?" He came a step nearer, and she stammered, "Bunny, you don't—you don't mean that!"

"I don't see any other way—really."

"Bunny—!" "Why not?"

"Because you don't want to marry a Jewess!"

"Good Lord!"

"Don't misunderstand me, I'm proud of my race. But all your friends would think it was a mistake."

"My friends, Rachel? Who the devil are my friends—except in the radical movement? And where would the radical movement be without the Jews?"

"But, Bunny—your sister!"

"My sister is not my friend. Neither did she ask me to pick out her husband."

Rachel stood, twisting her fingers together nervously. "Bunny, do you really—you aren't just speaking on an impulse?"

"Well, I suppose it's an impulse. I seem to have to blurt it out. But it's an impulse I've had a good many times."

"And you won't be sorry?"

He laughed. "It depends upon your answer."

"Stop joking, please—you frighten me. I can't afford to let you make a mistake. It's so dreadfully serious!"

"But why take it that way?" "I can't help it; you don't know how a woman feels. I don't want you to do something out of a generous impulse, and then you'd feel bound, and you wouldn't be happy. You oughtn't to marry a girl out of the sweatshops."

"Good God, Rachel, my father was a mule-driver."

"Yes, but you're Anglo-Saxon; away back somewhere your ancestors were proud of themselves. You ought to marry a tall, fair woman that will stay beautiful all her life, and look right in a drawing-room. Jewish women bear two or three children, and then they get fat, and you wouldn't like me."

He burst out laughing. "I have attended the weddings of some of those tall, fair Anglo-Saxon women; and the priest pronounces, very solemnly, 'Into this holy estate the two persons now present come now to be joined. If any man can show just cause, why they may not lawfully be joined together, let him now speak, or else hereafter forever hold his peace.'"

"Bunny," she pleaded, "I'm trying to face the facts!"

"Well, dear if you must be solemn—it happens that I never loved a fair woman. The two I picked out to live with were dark, the same as you. It must be nature's effort to mix things. I suppose you know about Vee Tracy?"

"Yes."

"Well, Vee had the looks all right, and she'll keep them—she makes a business of it. But you see, it didn't do me any good, she threw me over for a Roumanian prince."

"Why Bunny?"

"Because I wouldn't give up the radical movement."

"Oh, how I hated that woman!" There was a note of melodrama in Rachel's usually serene voice, and Bunny was curious. "You did hate her?"

"I could have choked her!"

"Because she struck you?"

"No! Because I knew she was trying to take you out of the movement; and I thought for sure she would. She had everything I didn't have."

Bunny was thinking—by golly, it was queer! Vee had known it—and he hadn't! Oh, these women! About he said, politely. "No, she didn't have quite everything."

"I'll tell you—I'm so tired of being quarreled with. You can't have any idea—my whole life, since I began to think for myself, has been one wrangle with the people who love me, or thought they had a right to direct me. You can't imagine what a sense of peace I get when I think of being with you; it's like settling down into nice soft cushions. I've hesitated about it, because of course I'm not very proud of the Vee Tracy episode, and I don't know if you'd take a man second-hand—or third-hand, it really is, because there was a girl while I was in high school. I'm telling you my drawbacks, to balance your getting fat!"

(To Be Continued.)

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NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!

Don't Delay!